



۱) طول نویسی است درین صورت

۲) طبق قانون گاوس

$$E \int E \cdot ds = q_{enc} \Rightarrow E \epsilon_0 \cdot 4\pi r^2 = q_{enc} \Rightarrow E = \frac{q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0 \cdot 4\pi r^2}$$

$$E \int E \cdot ds = q_{enc} + q_{ext} \Rightarrow E \cdot E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{r^2 - b^2}{r} \cdot 4\pi r \cdot q_{enc} \Rightarrow E = \frac{4\pi r (r^2 - b^2) + q_{ext}}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0}$$

$$q_{ext} = \int_b^r \frac{\rho}{r} \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr = 4\pi r \left( \frac{r^2}{2} \Big|_b^r \right) = \frac{r^2 - b^2}{2} \cdot 4\pi r$$

$$q_{enc} = q_{ext} + \int_b^r \frac{\rho}{r} \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr = \frac{r^2 - b^2}{2} \cdot 4\pi r$$

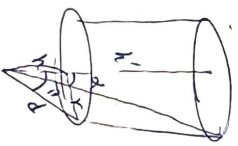
$$E \int E \cdot ds = \frac{r^2 - b^2}{2} \cdot 4\pi r \Rightarrow E = \frac{4\pi r (r^2 - b^2) + q_{ext}}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0}$$

$$\int E \cdot ds = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E (4\pi r (r - a)) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho r \cdot \frac{4\pi r^2 L}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E = \frac{\rho R^2}{\epsilon_0 (r - a)}$$

$$\int E \cdot ds = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E (4\pi r (r - a)) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho r \Rightarrow E = \frac{\rho (R - a)}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow E r = \left( \frac{\rho R^2}{\epsilon_0 (r - a)} + \frac{\rho (R - a)}{\epsilon_0} \right) = \frac{\rho R^2}{\epsilon_0 (a - r)} + \frac{(a - R) \rho}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \frac{\rho R^2}{\epsilon_0 (a - r)} = \frac{\rho R^2}{\epsilon_0 (a - R)}$$

$$\Phi_{out} = \Phi_{in} - \Phi_{wall} = \int_{out} E \cdot ds - \int_{in} E \cdot ds = \int \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr - \int \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \left( \sin \beta \Delta \beta - \int \sin \beta \Delta \beta \right)$$



$$E_{out} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \cos \beta \Delta r \quad , \quad E_{in} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \cos \beta \Delta r$$

$$r = \sin \alpha \Delta d' \Rightarrow h' = \cos \alpha \times \frac{r}{\sin \alpha} = \cot \alpha r$$

$$= -\frac{q}{\epsilon_0} (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)$$

در این مسئله ما به دنبال  $E$  هستیم (۱۵)

$$\text{در این مسئله} \quad E \times \int r \rho r dr = E \pi r^2 = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E = \frac{\delta}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{اینجا هم } E$$

$$\delta, \frac{q}{\pi r^2} \Rightarrow q = \delta \pi r^2$$

اینجا هم  $E$  را به دست می آوریم

$$E_r = \left(1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{R_1^2 + r^2}}\right) \frac{\delta}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$= \frac{\delta 2}{\epsilon_0 \sqrt{R_1^2 + r^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_r = E_r - E_1 = \frac{\delta}{\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{R_1^2 + r^2}}}\right)$$

$$q_{\text{در}} = \int_0^r \frac{\rho}{r} \times \pi r^2 dr = \pi \rho (r^2 - a^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow q_{\text{در}} = \pi \rho (r^2 - a^2) + q_0 \Rightarrow E \times \int r \rho r dr = E \pi r^2 = \pi \rho (r^2 - a^2) + q_0$$

~~اینجا هم  $E$  را به دست می آوریم~~

$$\frac{\pi (a + \pi \rho (b^2 - a^2))}{\pi r} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi (r \rho (r^2 - a^2) - \pi \rho (a + \pi \rho (r^2 - a^2)))}{\pi r} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi \rho (r^3 - a^3 - \pi \rho (a + \pi \rho (r^2 - a^2)))}{\pi r} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r \rho (r^2 - a^2) = \pi \rho \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{q}{\pi a^2}$$